

# **Migration Strategies**

**(With an Emphasis On Moving from 125 kHz Prox to 13.56 MHz Contactless Smart Card Technology)**

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# Agenda

- **Introduction & Caveats**
- **Definitions**
  - **Prox, Contactless Smart Cards, Multi-technology Cards**
- **Why migrate to Contactless Smart Cards?**
  - **Comparisons, Features, Multi-application capabilities, ISO, etc.**
- **Migration Strategies**
  - ◆ **Multi-technology cards**
  - ◆ **Use existing cards and add contactless smart card sticker**
  - ◆ **Use multi-technology readers**
- **Optimum Migration Strategy**
- **Migration choice comparisons**
- **Moving data from legacy applications**
- **Integrated card issuing**
- **Wedge Readers**
- **Summary**
- **Questions & Answers**

# Introduction & Caveats

- This presentation discusses migration strategies, not new project implementations
- Of course the best solution is to rip out the old legacy systems and start from scratch but
  - Cost impact is major factor
  - Re-badging thousands of employees may be an obstacle
  - What to do during interim period?
- Some of the solutions presented here may be the long-term solution or used as a stepping-stone for migration to a single contactless smart card solution

# What is Prox?

- **“Prox” is a term used predominately in the United States to describe an RFID technology used in the Access Control Market**
  - Requires no physical contact between a card and reader
  - Operates at 125 kHz
  - Typical operating distance from 4 to 6”
  - Packaged in cards or key fobs
  - Read-only
  - Data content typically from 26 to 40 bits
  - Generally very low security of data
  - No ISO standards exist
  - More than 250 million Prox cards have been sold

# What is Contactless Smart Card Technology?

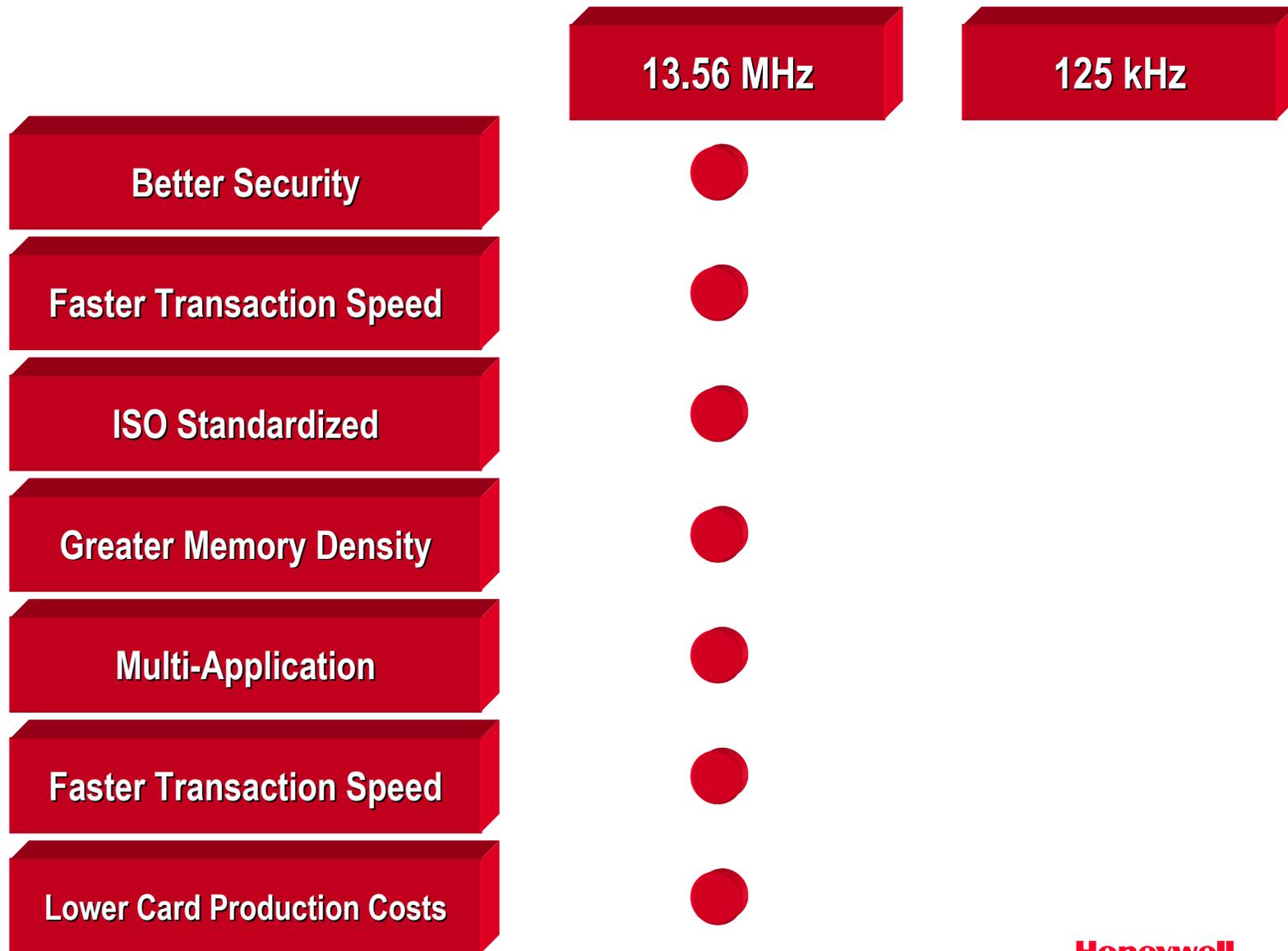
- **Contactless Smart Cards**
  - Requires no physical contact between a card and reader
  - Operates at 13.56 MHz
  - Typical operating distance from 2” to 6”
  - Maximum operating distance of 39”
  - Packaged in cards, key fobs, stickers, labels, and more
  - Data content from 256 bits to 4k bytes and more
  - Memory can be segmented for *multi-application* use
  - Very high security
  - Supports true read/write on the fly
  - ISO Standardized (ISO 14443A/B & 15693)

# What is a Multi-Technology Card?

- Card that contains more than one machine readable ID technology
- Choices include:
  - Contact Smart Card
  - 13.56 MHz Contactless Smart Card
    - ◆ PicoPass™, Mifare™, iClass™, MyD™, etc.
  - 125 kHz Prox
    - ◆ HID, Indala, AWID, EM, etc.
  - Magnetic Stripe
  - Debit Stripe
  - Bar Code
  - Optical Stripe
  - Barium Ferrite (Magnetic Technology)
  - Etc.



# Why Migrate to Contactless Smart Cards?



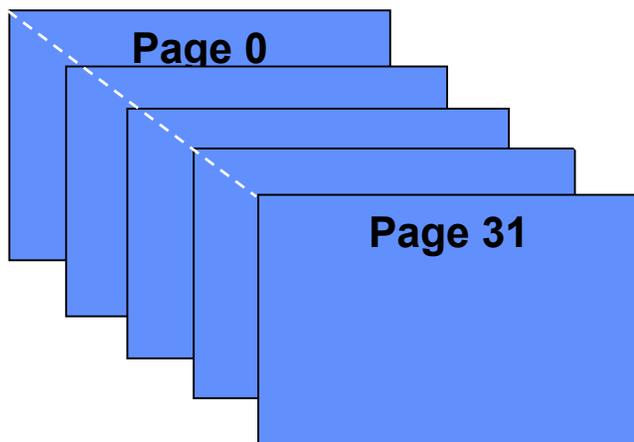
# Why Migrate? (cont.)

- **Added Benefits With No Increase in Price**
- **Increased Security**
- **Ability to use same card for additional applications:**
  - **Biometrics: Carry multiple templates on card**
  - **Logical Access**
  - **ID: Carry Tamperproof Digital Photographs**
  - **Portable Database: Encrypted Information for authentication or emergencies**
- **Interoperability**
- **Future Growth**

# Why Migrate? (cont.)

- **Multi-Application Support**

- 64 bit serial number
- 32 applications each with individual secret keys
- Each application “slot” has up to 232 usable bytes
- Can combine multiple apps to increase memory



## Multi Application example using PicoPass 32KS

Application	Data Blocks
0	Access Control
1 - 4	Logical Access
5	Time & Attendance
6	Vending
7 - 14	Finger Print (2 fingers)
15 - 16	IRIS Scan
17 - 27	Digitally Signed Photograph
28 - 30	Environmental & Building Mgmt
31	Burglar Alarm Arm/Disarm

# Why Migrate (cont.)

- **Multi-Application Support**
  - Smart cards allow multiple applications - each protected with its own keys
  - Vendor should disclose keys for unused applications, i.e., open key strategy
  - Open Key Strategy advantages:
    - ◆ Other application slots free for use
    - ◆ Increases value of access control card
    - ◆ Allows one card to be used for many applications at the same time
    - ◆ Eliminates obsolescence
    - ◆ You're in control, switch access control vendors without reissuing cards

# Why Migrate (cont.)

- **International Standardization**

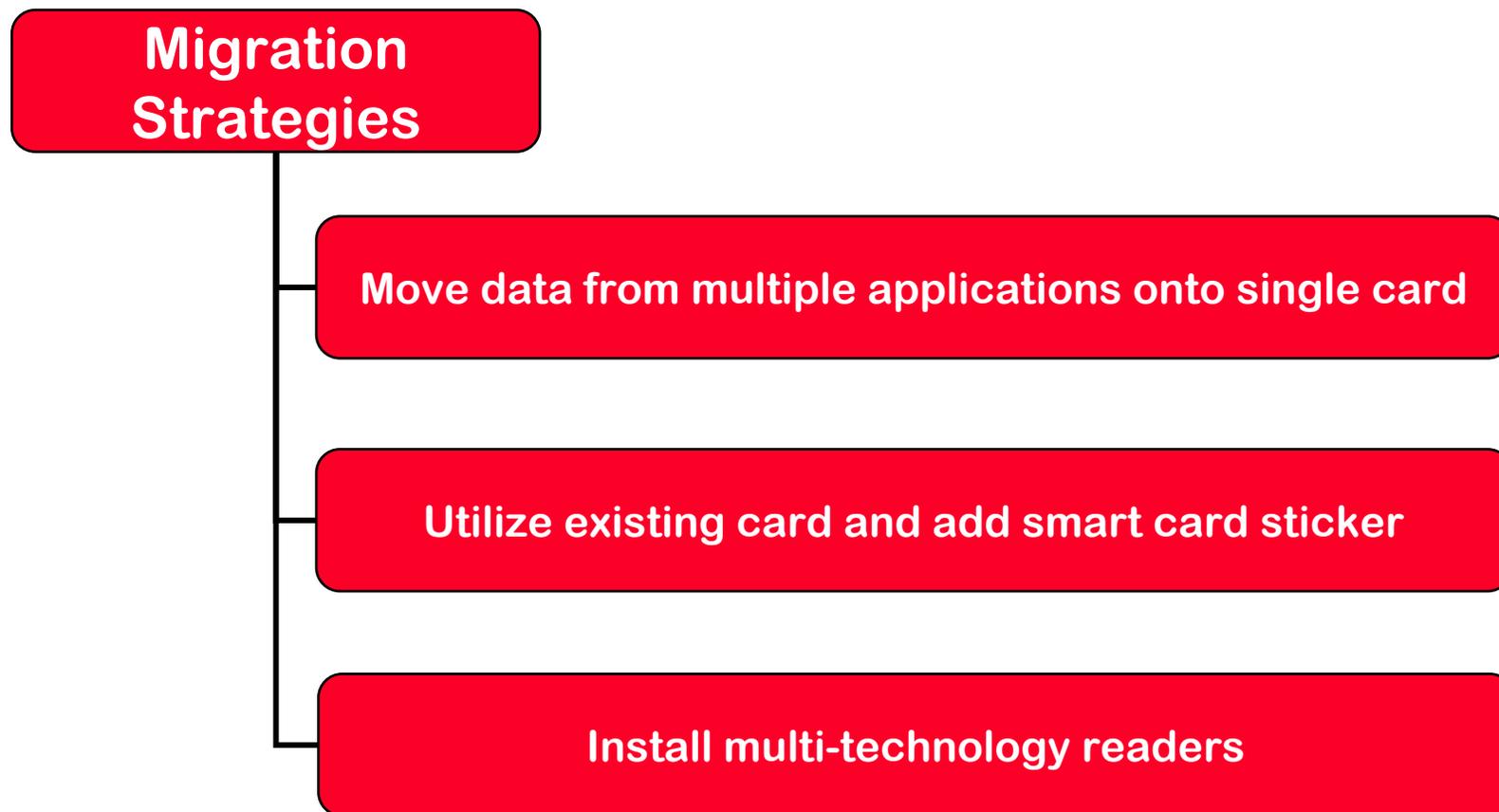
- **Current 125 KHz Prox Technology**

- ◆ **No ISO existing or planned standardization**
    - ◆ **Proprietary**
      - **HID, Motorola, AWID, Casi-Rusco, etc.**

- **New 13.56 MHz Contactless Smart Cards**

- ◆ **Standards DO exist**
      - **ISO 14443A, 14443B, 15693**
    - ◆ **Open standards with interoperability encourages broad supplier support and customer acceptance**
    - ◆ **Open standards can increase market size driving prices down**
    - ◆ **Facilitates interoperability between vendors and applications**
    - ◆ **Helps to drive costs down**
    - ◆ **Helps to eliminate obsolescence**

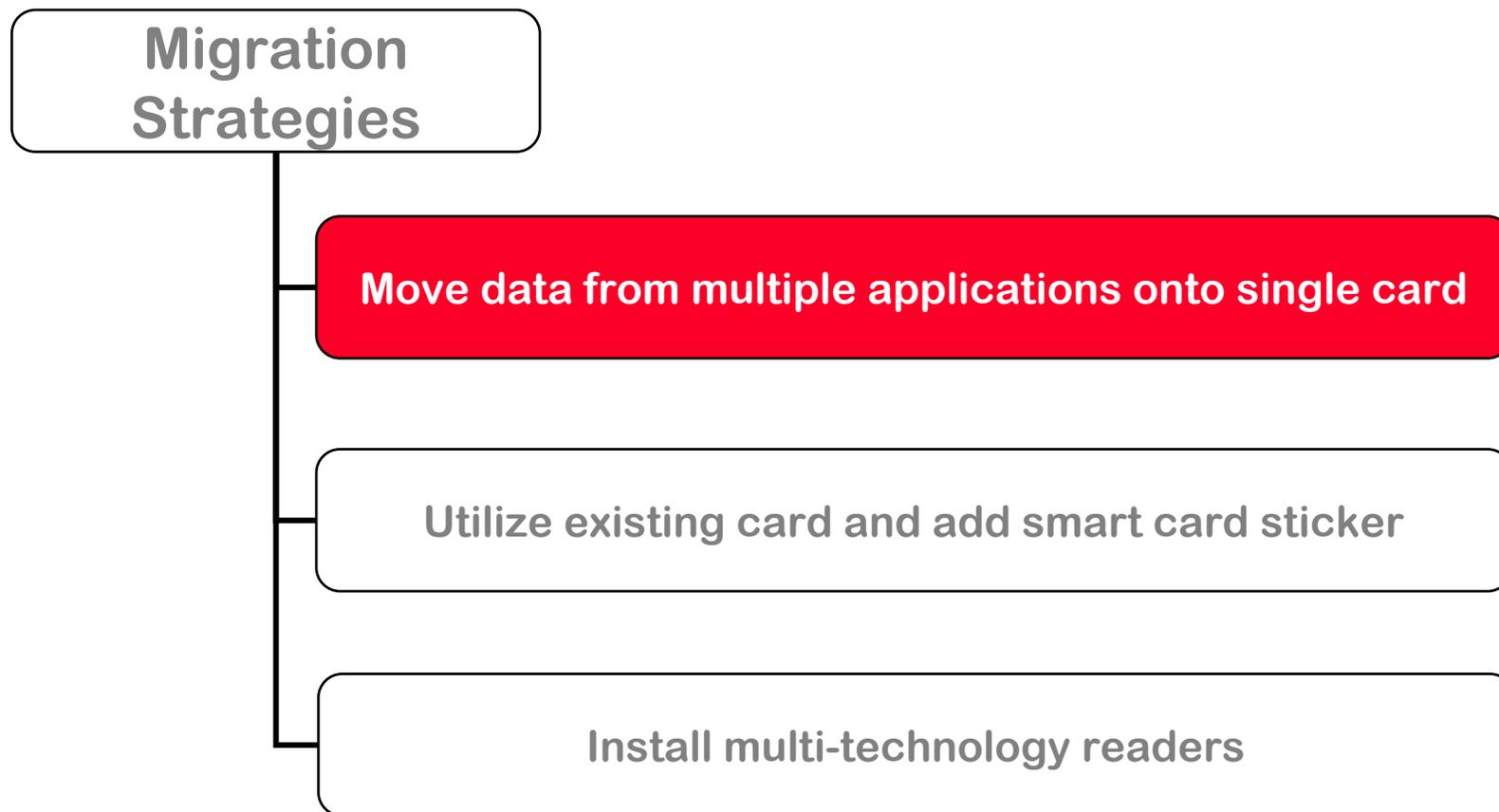
# Migration Strategies



# Migration Strategies (cont.)

- **The following slides illustrates the three major migration strategies**
  - **Note that hybrid solutions combining elements from the different migration strategies are possible**

# Migration Strategies



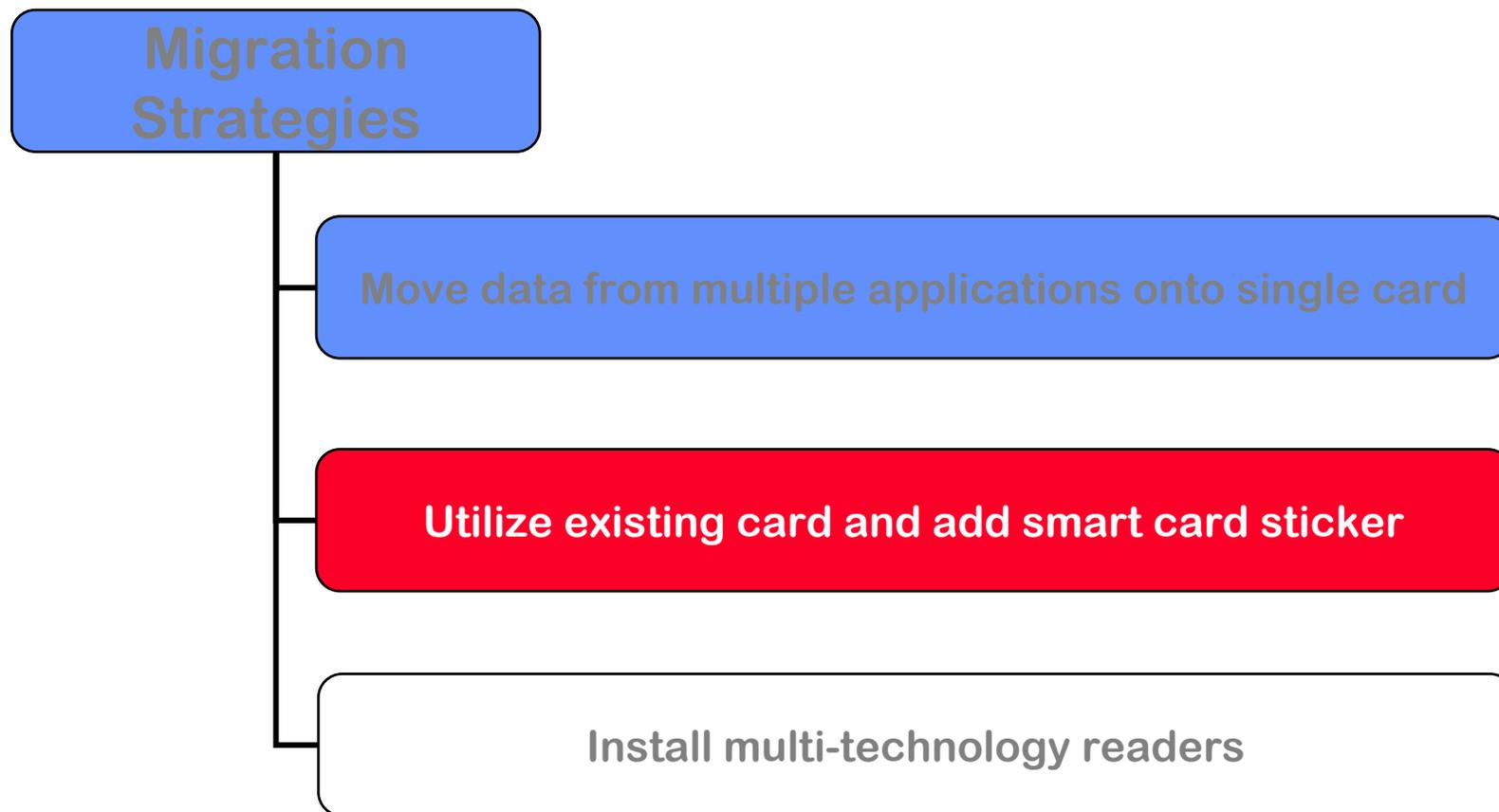
# Migration Strategies: Use a Multi-Technology Card

- **Method is to utilize the existing technologies for existing applications and put them on a single card**
- **Each legacy application utilizes the same technology that was used before**

# Migration Strategies: Use a Multi-Technology Card

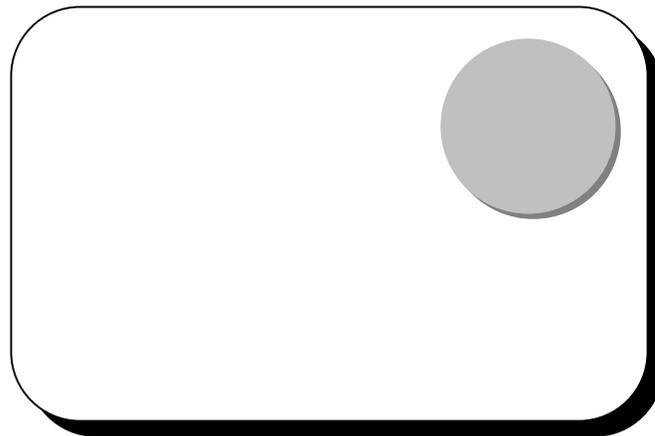
- **Advantages**
  - Most aesthetic looking card
  - Most secure card
- **Disadvantages**
  - Most expensive card
    - ◆ Each technology contributes to manufacturing and cosmetic fallout
  - Reduced field-reliability due to multiple technologies
    - ◆ Some combination of technologies weaken card structure
    - ◆ Additional cost to re-badge due to failure

# Migration: Use existing card w/smart sticker



# Migration: Use existing card w/smart card sticker

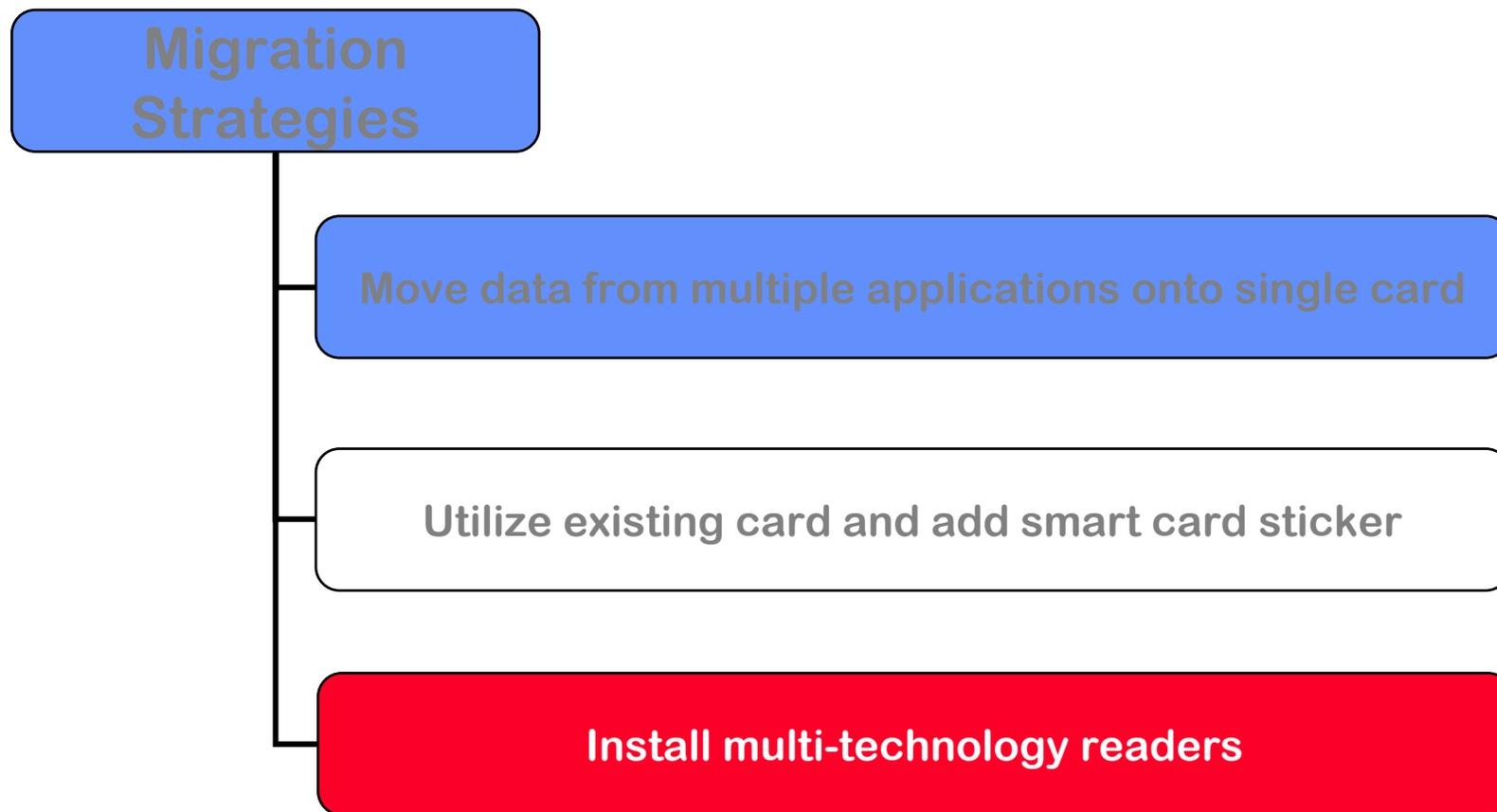
- **Several companies make a smart card “Sticker”**
- **Sticker contains antenna and chip just like a card**
- **Sticker utilizes a permanent adhesive for easy affixing to existing card**



# Migration: Use existing card w/smart card sticker

- **Advantages**
  - Much lower cost because existing card is not thrown out
  - No migration of existing information from legacy applications
- **Disadvantages**
  - Not as aesthetic as a single card
  - Slightly reduced range due to smaller antenna
  - Location of patch important so card still works in existing readers (like magstripe)
  - Some organizations (Gov't, etc.) do not allow anything to be affixed to a card
  - Possible security issue if sticker is removed from card
    - ◆ Patch is designed to self destruct when removed
    - ◆ Electronic anti-tamper mechanisms available

# Migration Strategies



# Migration Strategies: Use Multi-Technology Readers

- **Multi-technology readers are capable of reading two different technologies**
  - Prox and Contactless Smart Card
  - Contact and Contactless Smart Card
  - Prox and Magnetic Stripe
- **Multi-technology readers may have multiple output protocols and interfaces**
  - Wiegand
  - Clock & Data
  - RS232
  - Etc.

# Migration Strategies: Use Multi-Technology Readers

- **Advantages**
  - No changes to cards
  - No card re-badging
- **Disadvantages**
  - Typically most expensive migration strategy
    - ◆ Cost of readers are higher
    - ◆ Readers available from only a few vendors
    - ◆ Not all technology choices available
  - Reader obsolescence occurs faster

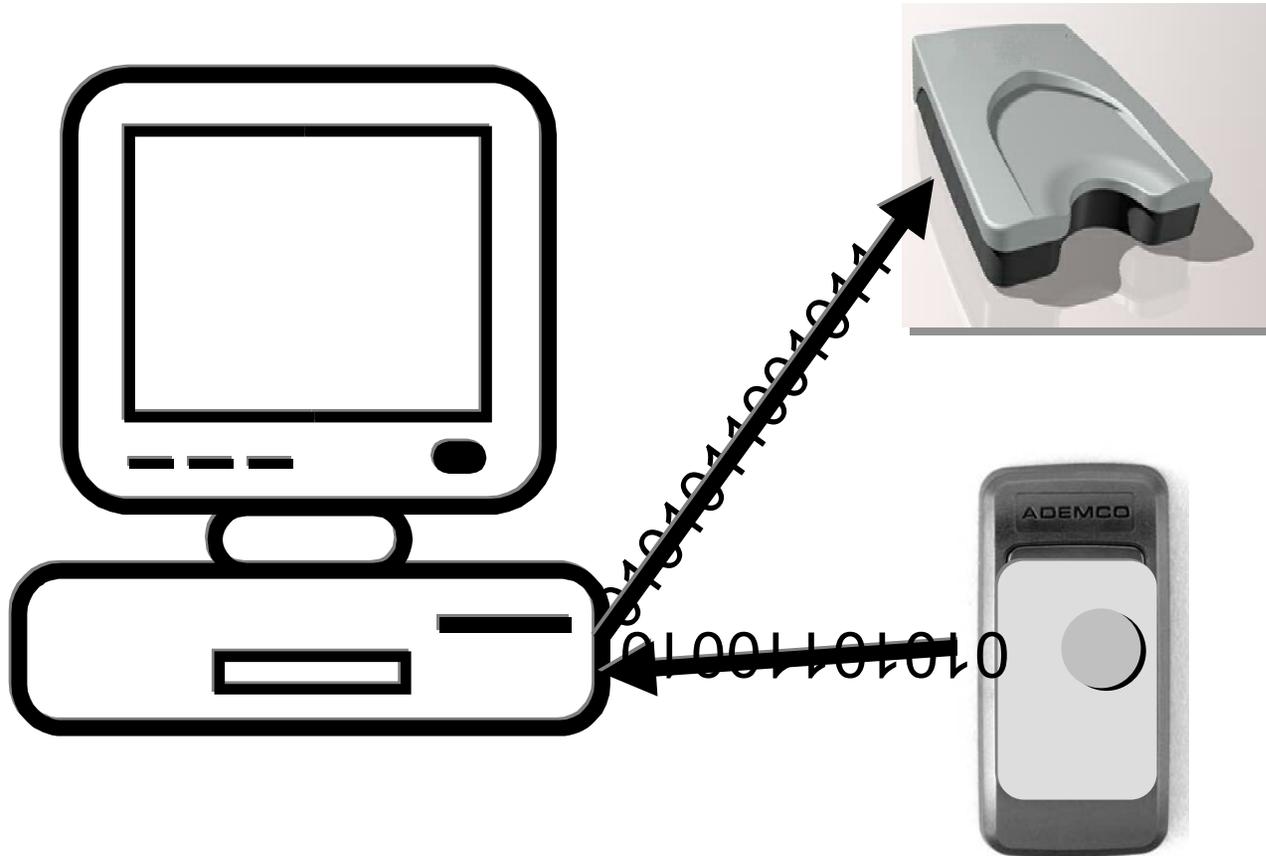
# Optimum Migration Strategy

- **Optimum strategy is to migrate all legacy applications to just contactless smart card solution utilizing separate application areas**
  - Single technology card is most cost effective and reliable
- **Biggest stumbling block is**
  - Retrieving data from legacy application and moving it to contactless smart card
  - Emulating legacy protocol and physical interface
- **Can use all of the previous migration methods discussed for interim**

# Moving Data From Legacy Applications

- **Best method is to electronically move data under computer control**
  - No human typing errors
  - Can automate process
  - Very convenient, complete process can take less than 30 seconds
- **Can almost always retrieve legacy data using its legacy reader interfaced to a PC**
  - Security and internal formats need not be known since legacy reader already knows how to read card
  - Even if reader is proprietary, output data can usually still be captured at a PC
  - Ideal method to move legacy applications where vendor has gone out of business or is uncooperative

# Moving Data From Legacy Applications (cont.)



**Step 4: Affix sticker to existing 125 kHz Prox card**

# Integrated Card Issuing

- **If legacy data is already stored in a database:**
  - **Can use a Dye-Sub Printer w/Smart Card Encoding to automate process**
    - ◆ **Unattended batch processing possible**
    - ◆ **Issue and personalize cards on demand**



# “Wedge” Readers

- **Many times a keyboard “wedge” reader can be used with a contactless smart card reader instead of original legacy reader**
  - Advantage is original PC application does not have to be changed at all!
- **If legacy application already uses a wedge reader then it is a no-brainer to retrieve legacy data into a PC and rewrite into a contactless smart card**

# Questions and Answers

